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BULLETIN OF  
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**AMERICAN FOUNDATIONS**  
(Revised Edition)

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# AMERICAN FOUNDATIONS FOR SOCIAL WELFARE: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

In response to frequent requests for information relative to American foundations for social welfare, a tentative bibliography was prepared and published in June 1915. Since that time many new foundations have come into existence necessitating the inclusion of new data and the revision of the various sections of the earlier bibliography by officers of the several foundations. Any additional data or suggestions which might increase the usefulness of this list will be received gladly, and incorporated in later editions.

In this bibliography are listed only those official publications which are indicative of the work of the various foundations. Periodical literature, except by donors or officers of the foundations, is not included, but may be found readily by reference to the various periodical indices.

## ALTMAN FOUNDATION

The Altman Foundation was incorporated under the laws of New York State, April 1, 1913, "for the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds, administering the same, and applying the principal and income thereof, and either of them, to promote the social, physical or economic welfare and efficiency of the employees of B. Altman & Co., a New York corporation, and to the use and benefit of charitable, benevolent or educational institutions within the State of New York, by such agencies and means as from time to time shall be found appropriate therefor."

**Altman, Benjamin.** Last will and testament and codicil of Benjamin Altman. Will dated May 2, 1912. Codicil dated June 12, 1913. 28p.

Provisions for Altman Foundation, p. 15-19, 26-28.

## JUDGE BAKER FOUNDATION

After Harvey Humphrey Baker, the first Judge of the Boston Juvenile Court, had died, and Frederick P. Cabot had been appointed his successor, it was suggested that the thing most necessary for the future well-being of the Court was to have a department which would present to Judge Cabot all the facts in relation to the physical, mental and social condition of the children who were brought before him. When it was found possible to induce Dr. William Healy and Dr. Augusta F. Bronner to come to Boston, steps were taken to organize the Judge Baker Foundation, and pledges were obtained to carry out the experiment over a series of years.

The Judge Baker Foundation was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts on April 26th, 1917, "for the purpose of promoting the better understanding of juvenile delinquents which admit of desirable development and the ways and means by which to develop them, establishing and maintaining a clinic, medical, psychological, or other kind, which shall study, examine and make diagnoses, prognoses, and reports on juvenile delinquents; conducting such activities as shall advance general and special knowledge of the causes of delinquency and of the care and treatment of delinquents; and generally carrying on civic and educational purposes and thereby establishing and maintaining a living memorial to Harvey Humphrey Baker, first Justice of the Boston Juvenile Court."

**Harvey Humphrey Baker,** upbuilder of the Juvenile court. 133p. Boston, Judge Baker Foundation, 1920.

Contents:

Harvey Humphrey Baker: man and judge, by R. M. Cushman; Judge Baker's review of the first five years of the Boston Juvenile court; Statistics for purposes of comparison of the second five years; Judge Baker on the procedure of the Boston Juvenile court; The Work of the Judge Baker Foundation, by William Healy and A. F. Bronner.

## BREZ FOUNDATION

The Brez Foundation was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1917. Its purpose is to distribute in the City of New York and vicinity the income of its principal for charitable work including hospitals, orphan asylums, relief associations, homes for the helpless and other charitable institutions as donations which are decided upon and voted for by the board of directors. The Brez Foundation is self-sustaining and does not solicit any contributions.

President and Treasurer, Jules Racine, 37-39 Maiden Lane, New York City.

## WINIFRED MASTERSON BURKE RELIEF FOUNDATION

The Burke Foundation, incorporated in 1902, was established by John M. Burke through his gifts made during his lifetime and the legacy derived through his will. The amount of the fund is not stated. The Deed of trust expresses the wishes of the founder as to its chief activities—"that the benefits of the Foundation should be reserved for intelligent and respectable men and women who, in consequence of sickness, before they have regained sufficient strength to earn their livelihood, may be in need of temporary assistance." In the fulfillment of these wishes the Foundation has erected and maintains a convalescent home at White Plains, New York. This has been operated to some extent since April 1915. Other assistance to convalescents has been and is being rendered elsewhere along similar lines.

Secretary, Frederick H. Denman, 170 Broadway, New York City.

**Brown, A. G.** (The) Winifred Master-son Burke Relief Foundation: report upon convalescent homes and upon those discharged from New York hospitals or likely to become beneficiaries of this Foundation. 21p. N.Y. The Foundation, 1911.

**Winifred Masterson Burke Relief Foundation.** Annual report. 1-date, 1915/16-date.

——— Deed, dated June 25, 1902. 24p. N.Y. The Foundation, 1902.

## THE CARNEGIE BENEFACTIONS

**Carnegie, Andrew.** Autobiography. 385p. Boston, Houghton, 1920.

——— Gospel of wealth. 330p. N.Y. Doubleday, 1906.

——— Hereditary transmission of property. (in Century v. 87, p. 441-43, January 1914)

"The best use of wealth, indeed, the only highly creditable use, in my opinion, is in administering it during the lifetime of its possessor for the benefit of all poor, creditable, respectable citizens. In this way, the wealth of the few will become in the best sense the property of the many, because administered for the common good."

**Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.** Manual of the public benefactions of Andrew Carnegie. 321p. Wash. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1919.

**Ross, John.** Carnegie American benefactions in operation. 35p. Dunfermline, The Author, n.d.

Contents:

Pittsburgh—The Institute; The Hero Fund; Fund for injured and aged workmen; The Carnegie Institution of Washington; The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; The Carnegie Peace Fund; The Pan-American Union; Libraries; Church organs.

Dr. Ross is Chairman of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust.



## **Carnegie Corporation of New York**

Carnegie Corporation of New York was incorporated under the laws of New York, 1911. Mr. Carnegie transferred to it \$25,000,000 and later added \$100,000,000 to the original gift. It was organized, as stated in the Charter, "for the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the income thereof to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States by aiding technical schools, institutions of higher learning, libraries, scientific research, hero funds, useful publications, and by such other agencies and means as shall from time to time be found appropriate therefor."

The work carried on by Mr. Carnegie as an individual for many years in founding and aiding educational institutions and in the making of grants for educational purposes was turned over to the Corporation.

Secretary, James Bertram, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

**Carnegie Corporation of New York.** (in Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Eighth annual report, 1912-13, p. 24-25)

## **Carnegie Endowment for International Peace**

The Endowment consists of \$10,000,000 given by Mr. Carnegie, December 14, 1910, the income to be used to advance the cause of international peace.

Secretary, James Brown Scott, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

**Butler, N. M.** Carnegie Endowment and international peace. (in Advocate of peace. v. 73, 152-57, July 1911)

An address given at the Lake Mohonk conference on international conciliation, 1911.

——— Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. (American association for international conciliation. International conciliation. no. 75, February 1914)

Reprinted from the Independent, November 27, 1913.

**Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.** Year books, 1911-date.

## **Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching**

This Foundation was incorporated March 10, 1906, with an initial endowment of \$10,000,000 to which Mr. Carnegie added \$5,000,000 in 1908. Its primary purpose is the establishment of retiring allowances for teachers in the colleges, universities and technical schools of the United States, the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. In 1913 Mr. Carnegie established a Division of Educational Enquiry, for which he gave \$1,250,000. The function of this Division he specified to be "to conduct studies and to make investigations concerning universities, colleges, professional schools, and systems of education generally, to investigate problems of education affecting the improvement of educational methods, the advancement of teaching, or betterment of educational standards, and in general to investigate and to report upon those educational agencies which undertake to deal with the intellectual, social, and moral progress of mankind, and to publish such results as the trustees may consider of value."

President, Henry S. Pritchett, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

**Ayres, L. P.** Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. (in his Seven great foundations. p. 53-59) 79p. N.Y. Russell Sage Foundation, 1911.

**Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.** Annual report of the

President and of the Treasurer. 1-date, 1906-date.

——— Bulletin. 1-date, 1907-date.

1. Papers relating to the admission of state institutions to the system of retiring allowances of the Carnegie Foundation, March, 1907; 2. The Financial status of the professor in America and in Germany, May, 1908; 3. Standard forms for financial reports of colleges, universities, and technical schools, June, 1910; 4. Medical education in the United States and Canada, 1910; 5. Academic and industrial efficiency, 1910; 6. Medical education in Europe, 1912; 7. Education in Vermont, 1914; 8. The Case method in American law schools, 1914; 9. Insurance and annuities for college teachers, 1915 and 1916; 10. Federal aid for vocational education, 1917; 11. Engineering education, 1918; 12. Pensions for public school teachers, 1918; 13. Justice and the poor, 1919; 14. Professional preparation of teachers for American public schools, 1920.

**Gilman, D. C.** Five great gifts. (in Outlook. v. 86, p. 648-57, July 27, 1907)

## **Carnegie Institution of Washington**

The Carnegie Institution of Washington was founded by Andrew Carnegie in January, 1902, "to encourage, in the broadest and most liberal manner, investigation, research, and discovery, and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind." Mr. Carnegie's gifts to the Institution have amounted to \$22,000,000.

President, Robert S. Woodward, Washington, D. C.

**Activities** of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. (in Bulletin of the Pan-American Union. v. 34, p. 622-35, May 1912)

**Ayres, L. P.** Carnegie Institution of Washington. (in his Seven great foundations. p. 31-37) 79p. N.Y. Russell Sage Foundation, 1911.

**Carnegie Institution of Washington.** Carnegie Institution of Washington founded by Andrew Carnegie: scope and organization. 45p. Wash. The Institution, 1915.

——— Publications of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. 128p. Wash. The Institution, 1915.

——— Year book. 1-date, 1902-date.

**Gilman, D. C.** Carnegie Institution: what it is and what it is not. (in World's work. v. 5, p. 3166-68, March 1903)

Dr. Gilman was the first President of the Institution.

——— Five great gifts. (in Outlook. v. 86, p. 648-57, July 27, 1907)

**Woodward, R. S.** Work of Carnegie Institution of Washington. (in Independent. v. 62, p. 714-20, March 28, 1907)

## **Carnegie Library and Institute of Pittsburgh**

The Carnegie Institute and Library of Pittsburgh, though they occupy the same building (with the exception of the Department of Technical Schools), are two separate organizations, controlled by two boards of trustees. They are closely related in their purpose and work and the combined institutions are known as the Carnegie Institute and Library of Pittsburgh. The departments of the Institute are: Fine Arts, Museum, Technical Schools, Music Hall, and Library School. The total sum of Mr. Carnegie's gifts to the institution since its establishment in 1896 approximates \$30,000,000.

S. H. Church, President of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and Carnegie Institute of Technology.



**Pittsburgh. Carnegie Institute.** Annual report. 1—date, 1896/97—date.

——— Celebration of Founder's day. 1—date, 1896—date.

These reports contain many papers on the Institute. The 1914 and subsequent reports contain a summary of the financial development of the Institute.

——— Memorial of the celebration of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, Pa., April 11, 12, 13, 1907. 465p. Pittsburgh, The Institute, 1907.

Partial contents:

Address, by Mr. Carnegie; The Popular significance of the Carnegie Institute, by Theodor von Moeller; the Organization of peace, by Baron D'Estournelles de Constant; A Review of the work (of the Carnegie Institute), by S. H. Church; The Relationship of Pittsburgh and Dunfermline, by John Ross; The Dunfermline Trust, by William Robertson.

**Pittsburgh. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.** Annual report. 1—date, 1896/97—date.

### **Carnegie Relief Fund, Pittsburgh**

On the 12th of March, 1901, Mr. Carnegie set aside \$4,000,000 to insure to the employees of the Carnegie companies some certain compensation in case of death, injury, old age, or incapacity, coming to them in the course of their employment.

This fund was merged on January 1, 1911, with a pension fund established by the United States Steel Corporation, the joint fund bearing the title "United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund," the Steel Corporation providing an additional \$8,000,000, and making the total fund \$12,000,000. The Carnegie Relief Fund thereupon virtually ceased to exist.

Manager, United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund, J. B. Erskine, Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Carnegie Relief Fund.** (in Byington, M. F. Homestead: the households of a mill town. p. 245—48) 292p. N.Y. Charities publication committee, 1910. (Russell Sage Foundation publication)

**Carnegie Relief Fund, Pittsburgh.** Annual report. 1—date, 1902—date.

### **COMMONWEALTH FUND**

The Commonwealth Fund was formed under the Membership Corporations law of the State of New York, the Certificate of Incorporation being approved on October 17th, 1918. Its objects are "the application to charitable purposes of the income or the principal of such property as from time to time the Corporation shall possess; including the giving of income or of principal to any other charitable corporation or corporations, and the application of the income or the principal of any property acquired by bequest, devise or gift to such charitable purposes as the testator or donor shall have prescribed by will or instrument of gift."

The organization of the Commonwealth Fund had its inception in the offer of a considerable gift from Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness. In her letter to the Directors Mrs. Harkness said: "It is not my desire to impose restrictions upon its use other than the limitations of your corporate power, and I hope therefore that you will feel free to use any of the gift for such benevolent, religious, educational and like purposes of an eleemosynary character as shall be within the charitable purposes of your corporate power; and to that end you are free, in the exercise of your sound discretion, to use the principal as well as the income."

General Director, Max Farrand, 1 East 57th Street, New York City.

**Commonwealth Fund.** Annual report. 1—date, 1919—date.

### **HAVENS RELIEF FUND SOCIETY**

This Society, incorporated in 1870, administers an endowment received from Charles G. Havens. It appropriates its income to corporate and individual almoners, carefully chosen, charged to give only temporary relief to industrious persons to aid in restoring them to self-support.

Secretary, Charles M. Bleecker, 49 Wall Street, New York City.

**Havens Relief Fund Society.** Certificate of incorporation; By-laws. 11p. N.Y. The Society, 1903.

### **BARON DE HIRSCH FUND**

The Baron de Hirsch Fund was organized March 13, 1890, and was incorporated February 12, 1891, under the New York Membership Corporations law. The endowment fund, given by the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch, amounts now to about \$3,800,000, to be used for the aid of resident Jewish immigrants. Its activities are (1) promotion of agricultural instruction through subsidies to the National Jewish Farm School at Doylestown, Pa., and the granting of scholarships to Jewish young men at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.; these are substitutes for the Baron de Hirsch Agricultural School, maintained by the Fund for many years at Woodbine, N. J.; (2) aid to agriculturalists by way of loans on real or chattel security through the Jewish Agricultural & Industrial Aid Society; (3) Baron de Hirsch Trade School, New York City; (4) English education and instruction in civics to immigrants; day and evening classes through subsidized societies located in Brooklyn, and elsewhere; (5) Immigrant aid port work through subsidized societies located in New York and other cities of the United States; (6) the Woodbine Land & Improvement Company, which founded Woodbine, N. J., is a subsidiary organization. The Fund has, latterly, concentrated more on trade and agricultural instruction and extensive aid to farmers, and given up some of its pioneer Americanization work and charitable pecuniary aid, as local communities and the State and its agencies have taken over work formerly done by it.

General Agent, Bernard A. Palitz, 80 Maiden Lane, New York City.

**Baron de Hirsch Fund.** (in Jewish encyclopedia. v. 6, 1907, p. 411—12)

**Baron de Hirsch Trade School, New York City.** Reports of the Superintendent, 1896—date.

Earlier reports never printed.

**Benjamin, E. S.** The Baron de Hirsch Fund. (in National conference of Jewish charities. Proceedings. 1906, p. 156—70)

——— Work of Baron de Hirsch Fund. (in American Hebrew, May 28, 1915)

**Twenty-five years' activity of the Baron de Hirsch Fund.** (in American Hebrew, March 12, 1915)

**Yalden, J. E. G.** The Short course trade school. (in Annals of the American academy of political and social science. v. 33, p. 68—77, January 1909)

### **ANNA T. JEANES FOUNDATION**

The Anna T. Jeanes Foundation was organized in February, 1908. The endowment was \$1,000,000, given by Miss Jeanes for aiding Negro rural schools. The plans of the board are: (1) to co-operate with the regular public school authorities in the employment of county supervising teachers; (2) to get the co-operation of the people themselves; and (3) to improve the effectiveness of the school and widen its neighborhood influence by introducing industrial features.

President, James H. Dillard, Box 418, Charlottesville, Va.



**Anna T. Jeanes Foundation. Negro rural school fund.** Report of the President, annual meeting, January 24, 1914.

Brief statistics of the work of the Foundation during the first five years with the program for the following session.

**Ayres, L. P.** The Anna T. Jeanes Fund. (in his Seven great foundations. p. 75-79) 79p. N.Y. Russell Sage Foundation, 1911.

**Caldwell, B. C.** Work of the Jeanes and Slater Funds. (in Annals of the American academy of political and social science. v. 49, p. 173-76, September 1913)

Same article in Southern sociological congress. Proceedings: The South mobilizing for social service, 1913, p. 427-31.

**Dillard, J. H.** Jeanes Fund. (in Independent. v. 67, p. 1250-52, December 2, 1909)

**Henrico county, Va. Colored schools.** Annual report of the industrial work. 1-date, 1908/09-date.

Under the auspices of the Jeanes Fund.

### NEW YORK FOUNDATION

The New York Foundation was incorporated in 1909 and was endowed by Alfred M. Heinsheimer who gave \$1,000,000. Its objects, for which the income may be expended, are "to receive and maintain a fund or funds and to apply the income thereof to altruistic purposes, charitable, benevolent, educational or otherwise within the United States of America, as the Trustees may determine."

Secretary, William F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau Street, New York City.

### PEABODY EDUCATION FUND

Mr. George Peabody created this trust in 1867 by two gifts, together amounting to \$3,000,000, the income to be applied "for the promotion and encouragement of intellectual, moral, or industrial education among the young of the more destitute portion of the Southern and Southwestern states of our union."

The three main lines of activity have been: (1) the establishment of city school systems; (2) the establishment of state school systems; (3) the training of teachers.

The Fund has now been dissolved. The final meeting was held May 20, 1914, and the affairs of the Fund were settled on that date.

General Agent, Wickliffe Rose, 61 Broadway, New York City.

**Ayres, L. P.** Peabody Education Fund. (in his Seven great foundations. p. 11-19) 79p. N.Y. Russell Sage Foundation, 1911.

**Curry, J. L. M.** Brief sketch of George Peabody and a history of the Peabody Education Fund through thirty years. 161p. Cambridge, University press, 1898.

——— Peabody Education Fund. (in Educational review. v. 13, p. 226-31, March 1897)

**Gilman, D. C.** Five great gifts. (in Outlook. v. 86, p. 648-57, July 27, 1907)

**Mayo, A. D.** Robert Charles Winthrop and the Peabody Education Fund for the South. (in United States. Bureau of education. Report of the Commissioner of education, 1893-94, v. 1, p. 739-71)

**Peabody Education Fund.** Proceedings of the trustees, 1867-1913.

The earlier numbers of the Proceedings were reprinted as there had been a lack of uniformity and the editions had been too limited. The first volume of reprints was published in 1875 and includes the trust letters of Mr. Peabody together with the records of the trustees. The later volumes contain all reports, addresses and memorials issued by the Fund.

**Wallis, S. T.** Discourse on the life and character of George Peabody, delivered in the hall of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, February 18, 1870, at the request of the trustees. 60p. Baltimore, Peabody Institute, 1870.

### PHELPS-STOKES FUND

The Phelps-Stokes Fund was incorporated under the laws of New York, 1911. The amount of the Fund is about \$1,000,000, bequeathed by Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, the interest and net income to be used for various philanthropic purposes. The specific objects for which the Trustees were incorporated were as follows: "the erection and improvement of tenement house dwellings in the acquisition of the capital stock or obligation of any other corporation organized for that purpose; and for the education of Negroes, both in Africa and the United States, North American Indians and needy and deserving white students, through industrial schools, the founding of scholarships, and the erection or endowment of school buildings or chapels. It shall be within the purpose of said corporation to use any means to such ends which shall from time to time seem expedient to its members or trustees including research, publication, the establishment and maintenance of charitable or benevolent activities, agencies, and institutions, and the aid of any such activities, agencies or institutions already established."

The Board's main activities to date have been: (1) the study of Negro school and college conditions in the South which was published by the United States Bureau of Education as Bulletins 38 and 39 of the year 1916, (2) the establishment of fellowships for the study of the Negro at the University of Virginia and the University of Georgia; (3) the establishment of a travelling foundation at Peabody Teachers' College for special study of the educational needs of the Negro race; (4) the aid of various schools, colleges, and movements in the interest of the Negro and of better race relations in this country; (5) an educational survey in co-operation with various missionary boards on the West Coast and Equatorial Africa. This survey was begun in the summer of 1920 and will be finished in the fall of 1921.

Secretary, Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, D.D., Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Educational Director, Thomas Jesse Jones, 25 Madison Avenue, New York City.

**Phelps-Stokes Fund.** Act of incorporation, by-laws and other documents. 15p. The Fund, 1911.

This pamphlet contains extract from the will of Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes relating to the Fund.

——— Educational adaptations; report of ten years' work of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, 1910-1920. 92p. N.Y. The Fund, 1920.

This report gives the history of the first ten years of work of the Fund. The introduction contains a brief biographical sketch of the founder, Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes.

——— Negro education; a study of the private and higher schools for colored people in the United States. Issued as Bulletins no. 38 and 39, 1916, of the United States Bureau of Education.

This study was made through the co-operation of the United States Bureau of Education and the Phelps-Stokes Fund.



**Phelps-Stokes Fund.** (in Negro year book. 1918-1919, p. 294-95) 523p. Tuskegee institute, Negro year book publishing company, 1919.

## THE ROCKEFELLER BENEFACTIONS

**Philanthropic boards** established by John D. Rockefeller. 38p. N.Y. Rockefeller foundation, 1916.

**Rockefeller, J. D.** Random reminiscences of men and events. 188p. N.Y. Doubleday, 1909.

Chapter 6. The Difficult art of giving; Chapter 7. The Benevolent trust—the value of the co-operative principle in giving.

These two chapters were first published in *World's work*. v. 17, p. 10992-11004, 11101-11110, December 1908-January 1909.

## Bureau of Social Hygiene

This Bureau was established by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. in 1912, and incorporated in 1913. It has made the following investigations:

(1) Kneeland, G. J. Commercialized prostitution in New York City. 1915.

(2) Flexner, Abraham. Prostitution in Europe. 1914.

(3) Fosdick, R. B. European police systems. 1915.

(4) Fosdick, R. B. American police systems. 1920.

(5) Women delinquents in New York State.

It has in course of preparation:

(6) Woolston, Howard. Prostitution in America.

(7) Snow, W. F. Social hygiene and the war.

Chairman of the Directors, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., 26 Broadway, New York City.

The Bureau maintained for six years a laboratory of social hygiene at the New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford, N.Y. Issued by the Laboratory:

Disposition of the first 100 cases studied. 32p. 1914.

Mentality of the criminal woman. Jean Weidensall. 1916. (Educational psychology monographs, no. 14)

Physical states of criminal women. A. S. Guibord. Reprinted with tabular additions from *Journal of the American Institute of criminal law and criminology*, May 1917.

Other articles and pamphlets giving results of studies made at the Laboratory of Social Hygiene.

**New York (State). Reformatory for women at Bedford.** Annual reports, 1911/12-date.

## General Education Board

The General Education Board was founded by Mr. Rockefeller and incorporated by Act of Congress, January 12, 1903. Mr. Rockefeller's gifts have amounted to \$123,000,000. In addition Miss Anna T. Jeanes gave, in 1905, \$200,000 "for the assistance of the Negro rural schools in the South." The main activities of the Board have been (1) the promotion of practical farming in the Southern States; (2) co-operation with state universities in the development of a system of public high schools, rural schools, and schools for Negroes in the Southern States; (3) the promotion of higher education throughout the United States; (4) development of university medical departments; (5) encouragement of educational research and experimentation.

President, Wallace Buttrick, Secretary, Abraham Flexner, 61 Broadway, New York City.

**Ayres, L. P.** General Education Board. (in his *Seven great foundations*. p. 41-50) 79p. N.Y. Russell Sage Foundation, 1911.

**Buttrick, Wallace.** The Beginning and aims of the General Education Board. (in *National education association. Proceedings*. 1903, p. 116-23)

——— General Education Board. (in *Independent*. v. 65, p. 291-94, August 6, 1908)

——— General Education Board. (in *National education association. Proceedings*. 1906, p. 490-95)

**General Education Board.** (The) General Education Board: an account of its activities, 1902-1914. 254p. N.Y. The Board, 1915.

Contents:

History of the General Education Board; Resources and expenditures; Farm demonstrations; Boys' and girls' clubs; Secondary education; Colleges and universities; Medical education; Rural education; Negro education; Appendices: I. Charter of the General Education Board; II. Letters of gift and replies thereto—(a) Mr. John D. Rockefeller (b) Miss Anna T. Jeanes; III. Contracts between Washington University and Barnes Hospital; Contract between Yale University and New Haven Hospital.

——— Occasional papers. 1-date, 1913-date.

1. The Country school of to-morrow, by F. T. Gates; 2. Changes needed in American secondary education, by C. W. Eliot; 3. A Modern school, by Abraham Flexner; 4. The Function and needs of schools of education in universities and colleges, by E. A. Alderman; 5. Latin and the A.B. degree, by C. W. Eliot; 6. The Worth of ancient literature to the modern world, by Viscount Bryce; 7. A Study of the college situation with reference to teachers' salaries, by Trevor Arnett (in preparation)

——— Annual reports, 1914/1915-date.

**Studies:** Public education in Maryland, by Abraham Flexner and F. P. Bachman; Public education in Delaware; Public education in North Carolina (in preparation); Private endowment and public education; a report on the use of the Handley Fund, Winchester, Va.; Teacher training departments in Minnesota high schools, by L. D. Coffman; College and university finance, by Trevor Arnett (in preparation); The Survey of the Gary schools:

The Gary schools; a general account, by Abraham Flexner and F. P. Bachman.

Costs, by F. P. Bachman and Ralph Bowman.

Organization and administration, by G. D. Strayer and F. P. Bachman.

Industrial work, by C. R. Richards.

Household arts, by E. W. White.

Physical training and play, by L. F. Hanmer.

Science teaching, by O. W. Caldwell.

Measurement of classroom products, by S. A. Courtis.

## Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial

Statement by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., published on Thanksgiving Day, November 25, 1920.

"For years prior to her death in 1915, my Mother was interested in the support of many religious and charitable enterprises. Since her death it has been the desire of my Father that in so far as might seem wise those and kindred objects in which my Mother had manifested an intimate interest should continue to receive support. To make this possible, in living memory of my Mother, my Father established a charitable corporation known as The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial.

The original and present directors of the Memorial are Messrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Charles E. Hughes, George Welwood Murray, Starr J. Murphy, and Willard S. Richardson.

As stated in the certificate of incorporation, "the particular objects for which the Corporation is formed are the application to charitable purposes of the income, and, if the Corporation so decides, of the principal of such property as the Corporation may from time to time possess."

It is also stipulated in the articles of incorporation that "No officer, member, or employe of this Corpora-



tion shall receive or be lawfully entitled to receive any pecuniary profit from the operation thereof, except reasonable compensation for services in effecting one or more of its purposes or as a proper beneficiary of its strictly charitable purposes."

The Memorial has no connection with the Rockefeller Foundation or any other of the Benevolent Boards or Institutions established by my Father.

The Trustees have full and unrestricted discretion in the use of the funds, while as yet no definite policies have been worked out, in keeping with the general spirit of my Mother's interest in charitable work, it is in the mind of the Founder as well as of the Board that special consideration should be given to activities looking toward the improvement of the condition of women and children.

The Rockefeller Foundation, though established "to promote the wellbeing of mankind throughout the world," is finding its chief opportunity for service in the promotion of public health. The General Education Board is emphasizing the work of assisting colleges to increase their endowments, especially during the past year in aiding them to provide increased salaries for teachers and of assisting the development of medical education. The Rockefeller Institute devotes itself exclusively to medical research. Thus The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, should it lay stress upon the promotion of the welfare of women and children, would there find a distinctive field of usefulness.

As was the case with the other Foundations started by my Father, the Memorial began with limited funds and a simple organization, of which several of my Father's office staff were members. In the case of the other Foundations, as the work attained larger proportions a more formal organization with increased personnel was established. The Trustees are planning to follow a similar course with The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial.

Since the Memorial was established my Father has made it various gifts of securities of a total value of \$63,763,357.37. Appropriations from these funds have amounted to \$8,010,721.57."

President, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Secretary, Willard S. Richardson, 26 Broadway, New York City.

### Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research

The objects of the Institute, founded in 1901, are "to conduct, assist, and encourage investigations in the sciences and arts of hygiene, medicine and surgery, and allied subjects, in the nature and causes of disease and the methods of its prevention and treatment, and to make knowledge relating to these various subjects available for the protection of the health of the public and the improved treatment of disease and injury." The Institute has been generously endowed by Mr. John D. Rockefeller by a series of gifts which have from time to time capitalized its growing needs. Its property is in charge of a Board of Trustees; a Board of Scientific Directors has control of its scientific work. The Institute maintains a series of laboratories and a hospital at 66th Street and Avenue A, New York City, and a Department of Animal Pathology near Princeton, New Jersey.

Director, Simon Flexner, 66th St. and Ave. A., New York City.

**Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.** Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; history, organization and equipment. N.Y. The Institute, 1911, rev. ed. 1912, 1914.

### Rockefeller Foundation

The Rockefeller Foundation was incorporated under the laws of New York, May 14, 1913. It was chartered "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world," to provide an agency which shall deal with problems of human welfare in accordance with the principles and methods most approved in each generation. The general fund of the Foundation is approximately \$170,000,000; both the income and principal of which are available for appropriation.

The Foundation has devoted its attention and its funds for the most part to large comprehensive pro-

grams whose aims are: (a) to eradicate certain causes of human ill and to build up positive programs for bettering conditions and (b) to make demonstrations in various fields and to inaugurate helpful work, responsibility for which may later be assumed by that portion of the public most intimately concerned.

The Foundation has undertaken particularly work in public health, and in medical education. It carries on its principal activities through its departmental organizations:

The International Health Board, Dr. Wickliffe Rose, general director; for the establishment of agencies for promotion of public sanitation and the spread of the knowledge of scientific medicine. It took over the work of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the Eradication of Hookworm, January 1, 1915.

The China Medical Board, Dr. George E. Vincent, general director; for the development of medical education and hygiene in China.

The Division of Medical Education, Dr. Richard M. Pearce, for the survey of conditions and the promotion of medical education outside the United States.

The Rockefeller Foundation, the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research are controlled by their own boards of trustees and have their own funds.

Secretary, Edwin R. Embree, 61 Broadway, New York City.

**China Medical Board.** Annual reports, 1914-date.

——— Medicine in China. 113p. 1914.

——— Peking Union Medical College. Annual announcements, 1918/19-date.

**Ferrell, J. A.** Organization and activities of the International Health Commission. 10p. N.Y. The Author, 1915.

Reprinted from the Journal of the American medical association, June 5, 1915.

**International Health Board.** Publications. 1-date, 1914-date.

1. The Eradication of ankylostomiasis; Methods and administrative measures as illustrated by the campaign in British Guiana, by H. H. Howard. 1915; 2. First annual report, 1913/1914; 3. Effects of the hookworm disease on the mental and physical development of children, by E. K. Strong. 1916; 4. Second annual report, 1915; 4a. Second annual report, 1915 (in Spanish); 5. Hookworm disease; its ravages, prevention and cure, by J. A. Ferrell. 1915; 6. Third annual report, 1916; 7. Fourth annual report, 1917; 8. Control of hookworm disease by the intensive method, by H. H. Howard. 1918; Fifth annual report, 1918 (Publication numbers were omitted from International Health Board annual reports beginning with this issue); Sixth annual report, 1919; 9. Hookworm and malaria in Malaya, Java and the Fiji Islands, report of Uncinariasis Commission to the Orient 1915-17, S. T. Darling and others.

**Rockefeller Foundation.** Charter, Constitution, and By-Laws.

——— Annual reports, 1913/1914-date.

——— Brief annual reviews by the President, 1917-date.

——— Information furnished by the Rockefeller Foundation in response to questionnaires submitted by the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. 103p. N.Y. The Foundation, 1915.

Full information in regard to the Foundation, including the charter, constitution, by-laws, lists of securities, the work and plans of the International Health Commission, the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the Eradication of Hookworm Disease and the Industrial Relations Investigation. Facts are also given regarding



the promotion of medical education and public health in China, the pledge of \$10,000 a year for ten years to the American Academy in Rome, the pledge of \$20,000 a year for ten years to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, for widows' pensions, the purchase of a large tract of land in Louisiana as a reservation for wild fowl at a cost of about \$225,000, the war relief work in Belgium, and the relief in New York City and Brooklyn because of the industrial depression, the appropriation of \$2,550,000 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and \$750,000 toward the Wellesley College fund.

Much of the publicity material issued by the Foundation and extracts from newspaper and magazine comments included in this pamphlet.

————— **War Relief Commission.** Belgian refugees in Holland. 20p. N.Y. The Foundation, 1915.

Pamphlet describing the work of the Commission in Holland.

————— **Destitution and disease in Serbia.** 24p. N.Y. The Foundation, 1915.

Pamphlet explaining general conditions in Serbia and describing the measures taken by the Commission in co-operation with the American Red Cross to prevent the spread of disease.

————— **Work of the Rockefeller Foundation's War Relief Commission.** 7p. N.Y. The Foundation, 1915.

**Rockefeller Sanitary Commission.** Publications. 1—date, 1910–1914.

1. Soil pollution as a cause of ground-itch, hookworm disease, and dirt eating, by C. W. Stiles, 1910; 2. Report of the Scientific secretary for the year 1910; 3. Report of the Administrative secretary for the year 1910; 4. State systems of public health in 12 Southern states, by Wickliffe Rose. 1911; 5. Second annual report, 1911; 6. Hookworm infection in foreign countries, 1911; 7. Third annual report, 1912; 8. Fourth annual report, 1913; 9. Fifth annual report, 1914.

**Schurman, J. G.** The Rockefeller Foundation bill. 27p. Ithaca, The Author, 1910.

An address before the Cornell congress, April 22, 1910, on the bill then pending before the Congress of the United States to incorporate the Rockefeller Foundation. President Schurman discusses the subject from all sides and states in his concluding summary "The only change I should desire to see in the proposed bill is the total or partial elimination of the method of selecting trustees by cooptation."

**United States. Congress. House. Committee on the judiciary.** Report favoring H. 21532, to incorporate Rockefeller Foundation, April 11, 1912. 11p. Wash. Govt. 1912. (62d Cong. 2d. sess. H. rp. 529)

————— **Senate committee on the judiciary.** Report favoring H. 21532, to incorporate Rockefeller Foundation, February 19, 1913. 8p. Wash. Govt. 1913. (62d Cong. 3d. sess. S. rp. 1258)

————— **Senate. District of Columbia committee.** Hearing on S. 6888, to incorporate Rockefeller Foundation, March 11, 1910. 20p. Wash. Govt. 1910.

————— **Report amending S. 6888, to incorporate Rockefeller Foundation; with hearing, March 16, 1910.** 19p. Wash. Govt. 1910. (61st Cong. 2d. sess. S. rp. 405)

## RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION

The Russell Sage Foundation was established in 1907 by Mrs. Russell Sage in memory of her husband. It was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of New York in April, 1907. Mrs. Sage gave to the Foundation an endowment of \$10,000,000. By her will she bequeathed it an additional sum of about \$5,000,000. The income only may be spent.

The purpose of the Foundation, as stated in its charter is "the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States of America." The charter further says: "It shall be within the purposes of said corporation to use any means which from time to time shall seem expedient to its members or trustees, including research, publication, education, the establishment and maintenance of charitable and benevolent activities, agencies and institutions, and the aid of any such activities, agencies or institutions already established." It does not relieve individual need.

The Foundation acts through a number of departments of its own and through a few other agencies which are especially equipped to deal with certain evils, such as tuberculosis and bad housing.

The departments of the Foundation are: Charity Organization Department, Department of Child-helping, Department of Education, Division of Industrial Studies, Library, Department of Recreation, Division of Remedial Loans, Division of Statistics, Department of Surveys and Exhibits.

General Director, John M. Glenn, 130 East 22d Street, New York City.

**Ayres, L. P.** (The) Russell Sage Foundation. (in his Seven great foundations, p. 63–71) 79p. N.Y. Russell Sage Foundation, 1911.

**De Forest, R. W.** Initial activities of the Russell Sage Foundation. (in Survey, v. 22, p. 68–75, April 3, 1909)

**Gilman, D. C.** Five great gifts. (in Outlook. v. 86, p. 648–57, July 27, 1907)

**Harrison, S. M.** Being neighbor to the whole country. (in World outlook. v. 5, no. 2, p. 21–22, 31, February 1919)

Description of fields of work of the Russell Sage Foundation.

**Jenkins, F. W.** Russell Sage Foundation library; history, organization, scope of collection, building and equipment, methods and results, other collections. Rev. ed. 44p. N.Y. The Foundation, 1921.

**Russell Sage Foundation.** (in Charities and the Commons. v. 17, p. 1055–56, March 16, 1907)

Notice of gift, with statement of Mr. de Forest, authorized by Mrs. Sage.

**Russell Sage Foundation; its social value and importance.** Views of some of those actually engaged in social work. (in Charities and the Commons. v. 17, p. 1079–85, March 23, 1907)

Comments by Frank Tucker, Mary E. Richmond, Lawrence Veiller, Graham Taylor, W. Frank Parsons, William H. Allen, Homer Folks, Lee K. Frankel, Jacob A. Riis, Samuel McCune Lindsay.

**Russell Sage Foundation.** Catalogue of publications. 64p. N.Y. The Foundation, 1920.

Includes both books and pamphlets now in print.



**Russell Sage Foundation. Library.**  
Bi-monthly bulletin. 1-date, 1913-date.

These bulletins are given over to bibliographies and annual reports of the Librarian. No. 9 lists all pamphlet publications of Departments of the Foundation.

**Schneider, jr., Franz.** Russell Sage Foundation. (in Journal of the National institute of social sciences. v. 1, p. 128-36, 1915)

**JOHN F. SLATER FUND**

In 1882 this Fund was created by Mr. Slater's gift of \$1,000,000, the income of which was to be expended in the "uplifting of the lately emancipated population of the Southern states, and their posterity, by conferring on them the blessing of Christian education." This fund is used largely in paying the salaries of teachers in schools which train young colored people in industrial pursuits and for the profession of teaching.

President and Director, James H. Dillard, Box 418, Charlottesville, Va.

**John F. Slater Fund for the Education of Freedmen.** Occasional papers. 1-date, 1894-date.

1. Documents relating to the origin and work of the Slater trustees, 1894; 2. A Brief memoir of the life of John F. Slater of Norwich, Connecticut, 1815-1884, by S. H. Howe, 1894; 3. Education of the Negroes since 1860, by J. L. M. Curry, 1894; 4. Statistics of the Negroes in the United States, by Henry Gannett, 1894; 5. Difficulties, complications, and limitations connected with the education of the Negro, by J. L. M. Curry, 1895; 6. Occupations of the Negroes, by Henry Gannett, 1895; 7. The Negro and the Atlanta exposition, by A. M. Bacon, 1896; 8. Report of the fifth Tuskegee Negro conference, 1896, by J. Q. Johnson, 1896; 9. A Report concerning the colored women of the South, by Mrs. E. C. Hobson and Mrs. C. E. Hopkins; 10. A Study in black and white, by D. C. Gilman, 1897; 11. The South and the Negro, by C. B. Galloway, 1904; 12. Report of the Society of the Southern industrial classes, Norfolk, Virginia, to the Trustees of the John F. Slater Fund and the General Education Board, October, 1907; 13. Report on Negro universities in the South, by W. T. B. Williams, 1913; 14. County teacher training schools for Negroes, 1913; 15. Duplication of schools for Negro youth, by W. T. B. Williams, 1914; 16. Sketch of Bishop Atticus G. Haywood, by Rev. G. B. Winton, D.D., 1915; 17. Memorial addresses in honor of Dr. Booker T. Washington, 1916; 18. Suggested course for county training schools, 1917; 19. Southern women and racial adjustment, by L. H. Hammond, 1917; 2nd ed., 1920; 20. Reference list of Southern colored schools, 1918; 2nd ed. 1920.

— Proceedings and reports. 1-date, 1882-date.

The first pamphlet report of the Fund includes the letter of the founder and the charter granted by New York State in 1882.

**United States. Bureau of education.** The Slater Fund and the education of the Negro. (in Report of the Commissioner of education. 1894/95, p. 1367-1424)

Compiled from Occasional papers published by the trustees of the John F. Slater Fund, nos. 1-6.

**THOMAS THOMPSON TRUST**

This Trust, which became effective in 1901, was created under the will of Thomas Thompson who left over \$1,000,000, the income to be put to benevolent uses in the towns of Brattleboro, Vermont, and Rhinebeck, New York. The desire of the founder was that this Fund should go "for or towards the relief and support of poor seamstresses, needle women and shop girls, who may be in temporary need from want of employment, sickness or misfortune." If the whole income were not needed for this form of relief, the Trustees were to apply the surplus to kindred charitable purposes.

About one-fourth of the income has been spent in direct relief, but the Trustees have devoted their main activities to the prevention rather than palliation of the kind of distress that the testator had found to exist. They have worked out a comprehensive system for the care of the sick in Brattleboro and have assisted the New York State charities aid association in a study of sickness in Dutchess county, New York, in which county Rhinebeck is located, with a view to working out the best system of care to be adopted in that county.

Directing Trustee, Richards M. Bradley, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass.

**Bradley, R. M.** Organized home care for the sick, adapted to the needs of independent people of moderate means. 19p. Boston, The Author, 1914.

A description of the way this problem has been met in Brattleboro, through the agency of the Thompson Trust.

— Relation of hospital efficiency to the efficient organization of home nursing. 8p. Boston, The Author, 1913.

Based on the work in Brattleboro.

**Brattleboro. Mutual aid association.** Annual report. 1-date, 1907/08-date.

**New York (State). State charities aid association.** Sickness in Dutchess county, New York, its extent, care and prevention. 102p. N.Y. The Assn. 1915. (Publication no. 136)

**Thomas Thompson Trust.** Expenditures by the trustees under the will of Thomas Thompson in Brattleboro, Vermont, from January 1, 1901, to August 1, 1903. 40p. Boston, The Trust, 1904.

**THE HELEN S. TROUNSTINE FOUNDATION**

The Helen S. Trounstine Foundation, built as a monument to the memory of Helen S. Trounstine, was incorporated in the state of Ohio February 9, 1917. The Foundation is supported by private contributions, and is administered by a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees. It is devoted to the investigation of social problems, particularly those presented within the city of Cincinnati.

In pursuance of the purposes for which it was established, the Foundation issues publications at various times setting forth the results of investigations carried out under its head.

Address Room 806, Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Helen S. Trounstine Foundation.** Studies. v. 1, no. 1-date, 1918-date.

v. 1, no. 1, Retardation in Cincinnati public elementary schools, by H. S. Trounstine, edited by Hornell Hart. 1918.

no. 2, Fluctuations in unemployment in cities of the United States, 1902 to 1917, by Hornell Hart. 1918.

no. 3, Blindness in Hamilton county, by Louis Stricker. 1918.

no. 4, The Newsboys of Cincinnati, by M. B. Hexter. 1919.

no. 5, The Social unit organization of Cincinnati, by W. J. Norton. 1919.



## EDWARD L. TRUDEAU FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH AND TEACHING

This is an endowment created as a memorial to the late Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, to perpetuate his name and to continue the scientific investigations that were a life-long interest to the American pioneer in tuberculosis research. The income is devoted to the following purposes:

1. To maintain laboratories and carry on research into the nature, causes and treatment of tuberculosis.
2. To maintain regular courses of instruction for physicians and others in the most advanced knowledge of the above subject, under the name of The Trudeau School of Tuberculosis.
3. To offer young physicians and others the opportunities for research work, while undergoing treatment for the disease, through the establishment of Fellowships.

The Trustees of the Trudeau Sanatorium are the administrators of this fund.

Trustees of the Trudeau Sanatorium: President, Walter B. James, M.D.; Secretary, James Alexander Miller, M.D.

The studies of the Foundation for the years 1917, 1918 and 1919 have been included in the Annual medical reports of the Trudeau Sanatorium, being reprinted from the American journal of tuberculosis.

## AMHERST H. WILDER CHARITY

The three wills of Amherst H. Wilder, his wife and his daughter, authorized the organization of a corporation to administer the family estate in such a way as should "best operate in a permanent manner to relieve, aid and assist the poor, sick, and needy people of the city of Saint Paul." The consolidated corporation was organized on December 1, 1910.

Secretary, Charles L. Spencer, Fifth and Washington Streets, St. Paul, Minnesota.

**Amherst H. Wilder Charity.** (in Directory of charitable and benevolent organizations, St. Paul, Minnesota. 1913. p. 19-25) 615p. St. Paul, Amherst H. Wilder charity, 1913.

**St. Paul, Minnesota. Amherst H. Wilder Charity.** Annual report. 1-date, 1911/12-date.

——— Health conditions and health service in Saint Paul, by E. M. Flint with the co-operation of Carol Aronovici. 103p. 1919.

——— Housing conditions in the city of Saint Paul; report presented to the Housing commission of the St. Paul association, by Carol Aronovici. 120p. 1917.

## WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

The World Peace Foundation, formerly the International School of Peace, was established in 1909 by Edwin Ginn, with an endowment of \$1,000,000, the income to be used for the education of the people in behalf of "international justice and fraternity."

General Secretary, Edward Cummings, 40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

**Ginn, Edwin.** Organizing the peace work. (in Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration. Report. 1913, p. 22-29)

——— (The) World Peace Foundation. (in Independent. v. 70, p. 295-98, February 9, 1911)

This article gives Mr. Ginn's reasons for the gift and his belief as to the work to be done.

**Mead, E. D.** The International School of Peace. (in Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration. Report. 1910, p. 188-92)

**World Peace Foundation.** Pamphlet series. v. 1-7, April 1911-April 1917.

Full reports of the activities of the Foundation are published every year in this series.

——— League of Nations series. v. 1-date, October 1917-date.

## COMMUNITY TRUSTS

The Community Trust aims "to receive and to safeguard donations in trust under supervisions and regulations imposed by State legislation; to employ the principal, or income, or both, for educational and charitable purposes in a broader and more useful manner in future years than it is now possible to anticipate."

### Cleveland Foundation

The Cleveland Foundation was established January 2nd, 1914, by resolution of the Board of Directors of the Cleveland Trust Company, by which resolution the Company agreed to act as Trustee of property given and devised for charitable purposes, all property to be administered, managed and dealt with as a single trust.

The income of this Foundation is administered by a committee appointed partly by the trustee company and partly by the mayor, the judge of the probate court and the federal district judge. The principal is managed by the trustee company.

**Cleveland Foundation. Survey committee. Publications.**

no. 1, Survey of Cleveland agencies which are giving relief to families in their homes. 1915.

nos. 2-26, Cleveland education survey. 1915-1917.

nos. 27-33, Cleveland recreation survey. 1918-1920.

The Cleveland Foundation was the first of the kind to be established. Similar Trusts have been created as follows:

**Asheville Foundation.**

Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, Trustee, Asheville, N.C.

**Attleboro Foundation.**

Attleboro Trust Company, Trustee, Attleboro, Mass.

**Boston Permanent Charity Fund.** Year book. no. 1-date, 1915-date.

Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Trustee, Boston, Mass.

**Buffalo Foundation.**

Francis M. Hollingshead, M.D., Director.

Trustees: Buffalo Trust Co., Citizens Commercial Trust Company, Fidelity Trust Company, First Trust Company of Tonawanda, Marine Trust Company of Buffalo, Peoples Bank of Buffalo.

**Chicago Community Trust.**

Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Trustee, Chicago, Ill.

**Hawaiian Foundation.**

Hawaiian Trust Company, Limited, Trustee, Honolulu, Hawaii.

**Houston Foundation.**

**Indianapolis Foundation.**

Established by Fletcher Savings and Trust Company, Indiana Trust Company and the Union Trust Company, Indianapolis, Ind.



**Los Angeles** Community Foundation.  
Security Trust & Savings Bank, Trustee,  
Los Angeles, Cal.

**Louisville** Foundation.  
Louisville Trust Company, Trustee, Louis-  
ville, Ky.

**Milwaukee** Foundation.  
Wisconsin Trust Company, Trustee, Mil-  
waukee, Wis.

**Minneapolis** Foundation.  
Minneapolis Trust Company and the Min-  
neapolis Loan and Trust Company, Trus-  
tees, Minneapolis, Minn.

**New Orleans** Community Trust.  
Interstate Trust and Banking Company,  
Trustee, New Orleans, La.

**New York** Community Trust.  
Alvin W. Krech, Chairman of the Trustees  
Committee. Frank J. Parsons, Director,  
55 Cedar St., New York City.

**Peoria** Community Trust.  
Dime Savings & Trust Company, Trustee,  
Peoria, Ill.

**Philadelphia** Foundation.  
Fidelity Trust Company, Trustee, Phila-  
delphia, Pa.

**Pittsburgh** Community Foundation.  
William A. Way, Secretary of the Commit-  
tee, 312 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Rhode Island** Foundation.  
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company,  
Trustee, Providence, R.I.

**St. Louis** Community Trust.  
Union Trust Company, Trustee, St. Louis,  
Mo.

**Seattle** Foundation.  
Seattle Trust Company, Trustee, Seattle,  
Wash.

**Sioux City** Common Fund.  
Farmers Loan and Trust Company, Trus-  
tee, Sioux City, Iowa.

**Spokane** Foundation.  
Union Trust and Savings Bank, Trustee,  
Spokane, Wash.

**Worcester** County Charitable Foundation.  
Worcester Bank & Trust Company, Trus-  
tee, Worcester, Mass.



















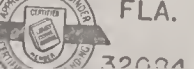






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